1,000 LIVES LOST IN BOAT TRAGEDY

Steamer Packed With 2,408 Excursionists Upset at Pier in Chicago River

A despatch from Chicago says: The estimated total of those who went down to death in the Chicago River Saturday morning when the steel steamer bearing 2,408 excursionists rolled over at her dock remains at approximately 1,000.

The Eastland, a steel steamer, listed to port and turned over in the Chicago River near the heart of the business district at 7.20 Saturday morning. All her passengers save two or three hundred, who clung to the starboard rail or climbed out starboard portholes, were thrown into the river, crushed into the slimy mud of the bottom, or imprisoned between decks. The passengers were employes or friends of employes of the Western Electric Company bound for a picnic at Michigan City, Indiana.

Some sudden signs of terror had driven smiles from gay faces several minutes before the waters swallowed the throng, but generally the women and girls, in white Summer attire, and the men and boys dressed for a jovial outing, were laughing and shouting farewells when death swept upon them.

Realization Too Late.

The listing of the boat to port was noticed, some said, 15 minutes before she turned over. Capt. Pederson said five minutes. Some women clutched their children, but decided the slope of the deck must be something necessary in warping from the dock. When the full realization came the slow list had become an overturn.

Known to vesselmen as a "crank" or "hoodoo" steamer, the Eastland was about twelve years old, but was rebuilt at Cleveland several years ago by order of the authorities there in order to render her more seaworthy. She was required to carry water ballast, but it is said that sometimes the water was pumped out temporarily to lighten her draft in traversing shallows.

Various theories as to what caused the Eastland to turn over are being discussed. The most discussed theories are four—that the boat was overloaded; that she was not properly ballasted; that a tug that made fast to warp the Eastland from the dock started pulling too soon; that congestion of passengers rushing to the port side attracted by some passing sensation tipped the steamer over.

Deeds of Heroism.

Greater by hundreds would have been the number of dead, but for prodigies of heroism. The heroes ranged from slips of girls to ragged dock rats and hoboes, to professionals. A frail mite of a girl crawled over the slimy side of the ship at the imminent risk of her own life, and with her thin little arms dragged a number of children to safety. A gloomy man who was out of work, and contemplating suicide in the river, found plenty of work when the ship capsized. He plunged in and rescued nine persons before he was dragged out most dead by other rescuers. A policeman made a motorman stop between stations, ran back along the tracks, plunged into the river and saved eight from drowning. There were numerous cases of boy heroes; in two cases the little fellows themselves perished after helping many women and children to safety.

One boy, whose identity is yet a mystery, jumped from the dock into the river to help two women hanging to some object in the middle of the stream. He was swimming to the dock with one of the women, when the other flung her arms around his neck, and all three were drowned.

All witnesses agree that in the crisis women were the stronger and more sensible. While the men fought madly for their lives, the women and girls, after the first panic, quickly recovered. They clung patiently to bits of wreckage and obeyed commands of rescuers. Those trapped in the hull waited calmly for death or rescue. The men, however, chiefly young ones, dragged women from places of safety, and even after their own safety was assured stood around stolidly without offering to assist.

Fred Swigert, a city fireman, worked three hours lifting bodies from the hold. Then a diver passed up the body of a little girl, her flimsy dress a pitiful, clinging shroud. Swigert placed the little body on a stretcher and then, looking closely at the drawn features, gasped and fell unconscious across the body. It was his own daughter.

AGED BELGIAN WOMAN IS FRIEND OF THE FRENCH SOLDIERS.

The old Belgian lady shown in the picture is a great friend of the French soldiers and is very popular with them. They call her La Joconde (the happy, laughing one). Despite the desperate battles which have been waged around her home, which borders on a trench of the Allies' first line, the old woman insists on remaining within range of the shells and caring, with a motherly care, for the soldiers.

CONSIDERED DELIBERATELY UNFRIENDLY

President Wilson Warns Kaiser Against Repetition of "Unfriendly" Submarine Acts.

A despatch from Washington says:—The note presented at the German Foreign Office by Ambassador Gerard as viewed in Washington, means that another submarine attack on American life will result in a break between Germany and the United States.

The climax of President Wilson's warning to Germany in regard to the rights of Americans comes in the final sentence of his note, as follows:—

"Friendship itself prompts it (the United States Government) to say to the Imperial German Government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly."

But that is not the only expression through which President Wilson voices the determination of himself and the American people. He notifies Germany that the United States will contend for its rights as a neutral, "without compromise and at any cost." Practices of the German naval forces, such as have been protested by this Government, if persisted in, will constitute "an unpardonable offence against the sovereignty of any neutral nation affected."

As against these severe statements there is a feature of the note which is expected to go far toward allaying the deep anti-American feeling that is likely to be aroused in Germany. The President's warning that the United States will contend for American rights on the high seas "without compromise and at any cost" is made to apply equally to Great Britain as well as to Germany. These rights will be protected "from whatever quarter violated," is the way Mr. Wilson puts it.

There is no doubt this will be regarded, both in Germany and in the United States, as a promise on the part of this Government to deal as vigorously and insistently with British violation of neutral rights in the high seas as with Germany's illegal acts.

It often has been asserted that could the German Government and people be convinced that the United States was sincerely endeavoring only to assert its rights and not to favor the allies as against Germany, much of the resentment caused by the submarine issue would instantly disappear. This expression was deliberately written into the note with this phase of the German attitude in mind.

There is still another feautre of the note in which the German Government may, if it chooses to do so, find some cause for gratification. The President, in two paragraphs written by his own hand, adverts to the remarks of the German note of July 8, about the mutual interest of the two Governments in "the freedom of the seas," and opens the way to Germany to prove the sincerity of her statement that she really desires law to reign supreme during the war.

Markets Of The World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, July 27.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.42 to $1.42½; No. 2 Northern, $1.39½ to $1.40; No. 3 Northern, nominal, track, lake ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 66c; No. 3 C.W., nominal, track, lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 83½c, track, lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal, track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 60c; No. 3 white, 59c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $1.18 to $1.20, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, per car lots, nominal, according to freights outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, nominal; feed barley, 67 to 68c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Car lots, nominal, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $7; second patents, in jute bags, $6.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, $6.30, Toronto; in cotton bags, 10c more.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.75, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, $27; shorts, $29; middlings, $30; good feed flour, per bag, $1.90.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 22 to 23c; inferior, 19 to 20c; creamery prints, 27 to 29c; do., solids, 26 to 28c.

Eggs—21 to 22c per dozen in case lots, and selects, 23 to 24c.

Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 24 to 25c; fowl, 14 to 15c.

Cheese—16c for large, and 16¼c for twins. Old cheese, 22 to 22½c.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 14 to 14½c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 18 to 18½c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 15 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 23c; backs, plain, 22 to 23c; boneless backs, 24 to 25c.

Lard—Tubs, 11¾ to 12¼c; do., pails, 12 to 12½c; compound, tubs, 10 to 10¼c; do., pails, 10¼ to 10½c.

Winnipeg Wheat.

Winnipeg, July 27.—Cash quotations:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.34½; No. 2 Northern, $1.31½; No. 3 Northern, $1.26½. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 62c; No. 3 C.W., 59c. Barley—No. 3, 71½c; No. 4, 69½c; feed, 60c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.50½; No. 2 C.W., $1.47½.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, July 27.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 86½c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 3, 64½c; extra No. 1 feed, 64½c; No. 2 local white, 64c; No. 3 local white, 63½c; No. 4 local white, 63c. Barley, Man. feed, 75c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $7.10; seconds, $6.60; strong bakers', $6.40; Winter patents, choice, $6.25; straight rollers, $5.60 to $5.80; do., bags, $2.65 to $2.75. Rolled oats, barrels, $6.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.90 to $3. Bran, $26. Shorts, $28. Middlings, $33 to $34. Mouillie, $35 to $40. Hay, No. 2 per ton, car lots, $20 to $21.50. Cheese, finest westerns, 13½ to 14c; finest easterns, 12¾c. Butter, choicest creamery, 27½ to 27¾c. seconds, 26½ to 26¾c. Eggs, selected, 26c; No. 1 stock, 23c; No. 2 stock, 20½c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 50c. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $13.50 to $14. Pork, heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $29; Canada short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $28.50. Lard, compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10c; wood pails, 28 lbs. net, 10½c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 12 to 12½c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 13 to 13½c.

U. S. Markets.

Minneapolis, July 7.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.48; No. 1 Northern, $1.37½ to $1.47½; No. 2 Northern, $1.34 to $1.44½; July, $1.34½; September, $1.04⅝. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 77¾ to 78¼c. Oats—No. 3 white, 50¼ to 50¾c. Flour reduced; fancy patents, $7; first clears, $5.60; second clears, $4. Bran, $21.50.

Duluth, July 27.—Linseed—Cash, $1.71; July, $1.70¼; September, $1.73. Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.45; No. 1 Northern, $1.43 to $1.45; No. 2 Northern, $1.38 to $1.41; July, $1.43; September, $1.07⅝.

New York, July 27.—Flour barley steady. Rye flour steady. Hay firm. Hops quiet. Hides steady. Leather firm.

Live Stock.

Toronto, July 27.—The quotations were:—Best heavy steers, $8.25 to $8.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $7.75 to $8.35; do., good, $7.35 to $7.50; do., medium, $6.75 to $7.25; do., common, $5.25 to $6; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.75 to $7.50; do., good bulls, $6 to $6.50; do., rough bulls, $5.25 to $5.75; butchers' cows, choice, $6.75 to $7.25; do., good, $6.50 to $6.75; do., medium, $5.25 to $6.25; do., common, $4.50 to $5; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7.50; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; canners and cutters, $4 to $5.25; milkers, choice, each, $65 to $90; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $50; springers, $50 to $95; light ewes, $6 to $6.50; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $6 to $7.50; spring lambs, cwt., $8 to $10.50; calves, $5 to $10.25; hogs, off cars, $9 to $9.15; do., fed and watered, $8.75; do., f.o.b., $8.40.

Montreal, July 27.—Good steers at $8.25 to $8.50, fair at $7.50 to $8, medium at $6.75 to $7.25, and common at $6 to $6.50 per cwt. Choice butchers' cows and bulls sold at from $4.75 to $6.50 per cwt. An active trade was done in lambs at $8 to $9, and sheep at $4.75 to $5.50 per cwt. Calves, $3 to $15 each, as to size and quality. Hogs, $9.25 to $9.75 per cwt., weighed off cars. There were a lot of heavy hogs on the market, for which the demand was slow, and sales of such were made at $8 to $8.75 per cwt.

ITALIAN ARMIES DRIVING AHEAD

Great Turning Movement Sweeping All Before It With Irresistible Dash.

A despatch from Rome says:—The situation of Gorizia, practically enveloped on all sides by Italians, is hourly becoming more precarious. The great turning movement of our allies is simply sweeping all before it with irresistible dash. The Italian troops so far have driven the enemy from their path wherever he has been encountered.

A fresh gain of ground recorded in favor of Gen. Cadorna's troops who face the heavy artillery fire of the enemy, and continue to press forward, wrenching the country from the enemy yard by yard. While Gorizia in the south is being hard pressed by the Italians, Tolmino in the north, hardly less important from a stragetic point of view, is practically surrounded. Gen. Cadorna, thanks to the superior organization and skill with which he has manoeuvred his armies, has been able simultaneously to attempt the reduction of Tolmino and Gorizia. The fight for Gorizia continues with unabated vigor. The progress of the Italians is slow but sure. Heavy Italian artillery is battering to pieces Austrian defences. Throughout the struggle between the two armies has been of a desperate and sanguinary nature. Despite fierce Austrian attacks the Italians held their ground, and advanced to the neighborhood of Plava, where they drove the enemy back with heavy loss. So far all Austrian attempts to force the Italian enveloping line have failed disastrously, the enemy being pursued in turn and driven from the trenches, with the result that these severe engagements have allowed Italians to secure a firm footing on the lower left bank of the Isonzo.

Ovation for Botha in Capital Union.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—Premier Botha arrived from the campaign which ended on July 9th with the surrender of German Southwest Africa. The Premier received an ovation wherever he appeared. Business was suspended. The city was decorated and the people thronged the streets. On the arrival of Premier Botha at the Government House 10,000 school children sang the national anthem.

CRITICAL SITUATION DEVELOPS IN GREECE

Majority of People Favor Intervention on Side of Allies, But King and Staff Obdurate.

A despatch from Milan says:—The situation in Greece is becoming more critical daily. The great majority of the people favor intervention on the side of the Allies, but the King, Court and General Staff are more pro-German than ever. Their influence has succeeded in getting the meeting of Parliament postponed until August 16th, the last delay allowed by the Constitution. The General Staff is also taking measures to suppress any interventionist manifestations which might influence Parliament.

Bit by bit large bodies of troops are being concentrated in and around Athens. The struggle between Parliament and the army may lead to grave incidents in Nationalist and Democratic circles. Great anxiety prevails. The interventionists, including Venizelos, do not conceal their discouragement as the long delays and hesitation of the Gunaris Cabinet have greatly compromised chances of success if Greece intervenes in the war. At the same time, the delay in the meeting of Parliament is not altogether unfavorable to the Venizelos party, as it gives it time to agitate and reorganize its forces.

STEADY ADVANCE AT DARDANELLES

British Section Consolidating and Extending Trenches Already Won.

A despatch from London says:—"Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton reports that in the northern section of operations a raiding party rushed a trench on the front of our line. All the enemy fled except one, who was killed.

"An anti-aircraft gun was located and hit with the second round from one of our guns. The fifth round blew it into the air.

"In the southern area the Turks made an attack on some newly captured trenches in the French section, but were repulsed with ease.

"In the British section there has been steady progress daily, consolidating and in some cases extending the trenches won.

"A small redoubt was captured with insignificant loss, and a successful attack was made on part of a communication trench held by the enemy. A Turkish machine gun opposite our left was knocked out by the French artillery.

"In both sections the enemy's artillery has been active."

FRENCH CONQUERED MORE FECHT PEAKS

Germans in the Vosges Gradually Being Driven Back Towards Muenster and the Rhine Valley.

A despatch from London says:—The French forces have made further progress on the heights dominating the valley of the Feche, in Alsace. The summit of Linge Peak, which lies near the northern branch of the river, and to the north of Muenster, was occupied after an obstinate struggle. South of the summit a foothold was secured in some quarters, which are named in the official report as Schratzmannele, and in the wood of Barrenkopf.

Nine German counter-attacks were delivered in one day against the positions seized by the French in the region of the Little Reichackerkopf, but all failed, according to the Paris report, and the French troops were able slightly to extend the conquered ground. The Berlin version is to the effect that six French attacks were successfully repulsed by Bavarian troops.

Aerial engagements, such as have characterized the operations on the western battle front daily, but apparently without important results for either side.

INTRIGUE FOR PEACE DENIED BY CAILLAUX.

A despatch from Paris says: Joseph Caillaux, former Premier, who has been the target of several attacks since the beginning of the war, has made a statement in his own defence. He declared untrue newspaper articles attributing to him the assertion that France should have made peace with Germany after the Battle of Charleroi.

"I am as much of a patriot as any citizen of France," M. Caillaux declared, "and nothing could be more fantastic than the declaration printed as coming from me. I declare categorically that every article representing me in the role of negotiator of peace between Germany and France is groundless."

Semi-finished Steel.

A despatch from Pittsburg, Pa., says: For the first time in two years manufacturers report a scarcity of semi-finished steel. Pittsburg producers of open-hearth steel billets and sheet bars have been out of the market, so far as new business is concerned, for some time, but the pressure for delivery on orders booked has been so great that shipments are behind. Youngstown steel makers have advanced the price of sheet bars to $23.50, Pittsburg, the highest point in more than two years. A month ago sheet bars were available at $20.50, Pittsburg.

RUSSIANS HOLD BOTH RAILWAYS

Teutons Cross Narew, But Bug Still Protects Line to the North.

A despatch from London says: Only on the northern point of the pincers, which the Austro-Germans for more than a week have been trying to close around Warsaw and the Russian armies in the Polish salient has made any progress during the last few days. This point has forced its way across the Narew River between the fortresses of Pultusk and Rozan, and is advancing toward the Bug River, which stands for the greater part of the way between it and the Warsaw-Vilna railway, its objective.

The other point of the pincers, which Field Marshal von Mackensen is directing at the Cholm-Lublin railway, has hardly gained a yard of ground since it reached the village of Relovetz, just south of the railway.

In offering stubborn resistance to the German advance the Russians are making a continual threat at von Mackensen's flank along the Bug River from the east of Cholm to east of Lemberg. Between Krylow and Sokal their attacks have been particularly severe, compelling the Germans to send reinforcements, probably intended to support von Mackensen, to meet them. Both Berlin and Vienna in their official statements tacitly admitted that all is not going well on this front. The German report says there has been no change in the situation as regards the German troops, while the Austrians describe the state of affairs as "relatively calm."

Great Britain is growing in size. During the last thirty-five years about 6,640 acres have been lost by coast erosion, while 48,000 acres have been reclaimed from the sea.

GERMANS MAKING SHELLS FOR ALLIES

Subjects Working in Munitions Factories in U. S. Are Guilty of Treason, Declares Berlin.

Berlin (by Wireless via Sayville):—An official declaration is published here calling attention to the fact that "Germans working in factories in neutral countries, particularly in the United States, producing war supplies for the enemy render themselves liable to prosecution for treason, under Paragraph 89 of the Penal Code, penalizing such assistance to an enemy with a maximum of ten years' imprisonment."

Another paragraph of the Penal Code authorizes prosecution in the case of such offenses, even when committed abroad, and it is understood that the German courts will proceed against offenders.

843,000 Benedicts in Army.

A despatch from London says: Speaking for the Government in the House of Lords, Lord Newton said that the number of married men at present in the British army was approximately 843,000. The aggregate cost of separation allowances paid to wives and children of these men has been £25,000,000.

To Exchange Wounded.

A despatch from Berlin says: The Overseas News Agency gave out the following:

"Negotiations between Germany and Russia for the exchange of incapacitated prisoners of war have finally been successful after many fruitless efforts."

Germany Repressing Peace Propaganda

A despatch from Rome says:—Despatches from Switzerland state that the German Socialists have initiated a propaganda in favor of peace. The propaganda is being mercilessly repressed by the police, according to the despatches, and the Socialists are being closely watched. Pacifist literature has been sequestered by the authorities and a number of the more prominent among the propagandists have been arrested and summarily convicted in military courts. The Swiss-Baden frontier has been closed again, the despatches say, with the object of preventing the escape of the Socialists.

Asks for Reports on U.S. National Defence

A despatch from Washington says:—President Wilson has called for reports on the subject of national defence. These will be made to him personally by the heads of the War and Navy Departments. The fact that this action had been taken became known here to-night after the release for publication of the note to Germany relating to submarine warfare.

ALLIES ARE FORCING THE DARDANELLES

Turks Purposely Wasting Ammunition to End Resistance Which They Regard as Hopeless.

A despatch from Rome says:—Information has been received from diplomatic sources that the Turks as well as the allied forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula expects that the Dardanelles will be forced within a fortnight.

Because of this expectation, according to the information, the Turks are purposely wasting their ammunition in order to exhaust the supply rapidly, their object being to compel the Germans to permit the discontinuance of a resistance which the Turks regard as hopeless.